The Extradition Case-Frent Excitement-Passive Resistance-File Decision in coa-sequence Deferred.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE June 23.—A large concourse of persons assembled in ne Park, and from an early hour surrounded the Marthat's office, anxious to hear the decision of Mr. Commis-sioner Brigham in the case of Thomas Kaine, claimed by the British authorities under the extradition treaty, for having attempted to kill by shooting at, one Balfe, a farmer in the county of Westmeath Ireland. Amongst the crowd, which amounted to over two hundred pers and yet very peaceable, were the "celebrated self-defead-or," Yankee Sullivan, and several other Irishmen. Resistance to the laws was apprehended and, though every precaution for the maintenance of their supremacy was adopted by Marshai Talmadge, it was deemed prudent to delay bringing up the prisoner for some time. Before 12 Schock the Marshal despatched two of his deputies in a carriage to the Tombs, where the crowd was also very carriage to the Tombs, where the crowd was also very great, several hundred persons being there. No seoner did the officers alight than the covehinan was ordered by the leaders of those present to drive off and as the deputies saw that resistance or a rescue was probable, they returned to the Courts, and reported to the Marshal what had occurred. Previous to this, however, Mr. Richard Busteed and Mr. R. Emmett, Jr., the counsel for Kaine, addressed several of the people at the Marshal's office, and particularly Yankee Sulivan, whom they told that no matter what the decision was, the law should be obeyed; if it was adverse to Kaine, they were prepared with the necessary documents to use out a habeas corpus but if there was the slightest resistance or manifestation of tumuit or disorder they would abandon the case altogether. Yankee Sulivan and some others a suced the people assembled to resort to violence, they were there merely out of a natural desire to know the decision in the case of their friend and fellow countryman who was sought to be made the victim of bad laws and oppressive landored. Others, however, said that certain members of the party were heard to say that Kaine should never leave the country. That all the military in New York could not take nim out of it.

Onder POP THE EXTRADITION OF THE PRISONER.

once for three o'clock groups of persons continued to bring the three o'clock groups of persons continued to bring the prisoner from the Tombs lest an attempt to rescue might be made, the consequences of which would, of course, he fatal. The Commissioner has given the following decision, which states that the case for the claimant has been fully made out:—
He said—The prisoner. Thos. Kaine has been arrested by virtue of a warrant issued on the requisition and compiant of Anthony Barclay, Eq., her Britain is digitally intent to commit murder, within the domains of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. This warrant was issued in comformity with the stipulations of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of August 20, 1842, the tenth article of which treaty is as follows:—"It is agreed that the United States and her Britain of August 20, 1842, the tenth article of which treaty is as follows:—"It is agreed that the United States and her Britain was also as the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder or piracy, or arson, or robberly, or forgery, or the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder or piracy, or arson, or robberly, or forgery, or the atterance of forged paper, committed within the juri-diction of either, shall seek an asymum or shall be found within the territories of the other; provided that this shall only be done upon such evid nee of crim insity as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charges shall be found would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed; and the respectively, to the end that the evidence of criminality my be heard and considered, and if on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of such fugitive. The original warrant in this case was issued by James Featherstonbau aid Feathe 

stipulations—and, on the other, to do nothing inconsistent with a proper regard to the security of personal liberty. On the whole, I am of opinion that the papers offered in proof in the cause are properly authenicated, and as the evidence itself, in my view, is sufficient to commit the prisoner, had the offence been committed here. I feel it my duty to certify the proceedings had before me to the secretary of State of the United States, in whom is vested the power, by the treaty, to issue a warrant for the extradition of the prisoner.

Marine Court.

Before Judge Lynch.

NOVEL CASE—INTERESTING TO POLITICIANS AND THEIR ORGAN-GENDERS — ABIJAH INGRAHAM AGAINST THOMAS L. BARR.

JUNE 28.—This was an action brought by the editor of the National Democrat against Alderman Barr. of the Sixth ward to recover fifty dollars, that being the sum set opposite his name, and subscribed to the following memorandom or subscription list:

September 1, 1831.

It is proposed to publish a democratic daily paper in this city. To that purpose it is estimated that eight thousand dollars will be required. The undersigned agree to pay, when called upon for that purpose, the sums set opposite our respective names. It is expressly understood that the paper proposed to be published shall advocate the election of the nonlinees of the Baltimore Convention for Freedent and Vice President, which convention is to assemble some time in the spring of 1852. It is also understood, that the adjustment mer sures of the last Congress, commanly known as the Compromise, shall be understingly supported in its columns. The great prioriples of the national democracy are to be the leading testures of the proposed journal. It shall aim to promote union and harmony in the ranks of the party, with a view to success in the the nation. State and city, in the approaching contexts. Said journal is to be commenced at as early a days a practicable in the present ment of September. (Here follow the names of the subscribers, among which was that of the defendant for the above mentioned aum.)

Mr. D. W. Clarke appeared for the plaintiff and Mr.

city, in the approaching contests. Said journal is to be commenced at as early a days practicable in the present manth of September. (Here follow the names of the subscribers, among which was that of the defendant for the above mentioned sum.)

Mr. D. W. Clarke appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Peter B. Sweeney for the defendant.

The plaintiff's counsel called as a witness, Caspar C Childs who proved the signature of the defendant; also, that a paper had been started, as provided by the name of "The National Democrat": that the plaintiff was the editor and proprietor of the paper at the time the suit was commenced: that it had supported the compromise measures, and the principles of the democratic party.

On cross-examination, he stated that he was to receive the amount recovered, to be applied towards a debt due by the plaintiff.

Captain Isaish Rynders was then called who testified that he was chiefly instrumental in getting up the paper, and had taken around the subscription list to several of the parties; that he had a conversation with defendant about the paper, but did not recollect that anything was ever said about plaintiff being the editor, and he presumed, as the defendant recognized him as succ; that it was generally known among the leading man in it he must have known the fact. Had no personal knowledge that defendant knew the fact.

Childs being recalled, stated that he had a conversation with defendant; that he took the subscription list to him to demnad payment; he first agreed to pay, but subsequently refused, because he disliked the course of the paper. Plaintiff here rested.

Defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint. He stated that this was the first agreed to pay but subsequently refused, because he disliked the course of the paper. Plaintiff here rested.

Defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint. He stated that this was the first case in which a subscription list towards the establishment of a party paper had ever been the basis of on action. That they were never consid

with such an object. These points were discussed, and the Judge reserved his decision.

U. S. Commissioner's Court.

Before Joseph Bridgham, Esq.
CHARGE OF REVOLT ON BOARD THE SHIP CHALLENGE.
JUNE 28—The United States, vs. Thomas Clark, Francis Oliver, Johns Mooney, Frederick Le Coy, William Smith and Jumes McKnight—charged with a revolt on board the American ship Challenge. Mr. James Ridgway appeared on behalf of the government, and Mr. F. Tallmadge, (ex-Recorder.) defended the accused.

Wm. M. Glendy, Captain of the sloop of war Marion, deposed that he was in Hong Kong in February last, saw the ship Challenge there on the 25th of February; has got orders from the Commedore to receive these prisoners, and carry them to the United States, and deliver them to the Marshal at the first port of arrival; they were charged with a revolt on the high seas; their behavior on the voyage home was generally bad, except Le Coy, who was sick most of the time; they threatened to strike the sentry.

Cross examined.—They were in irons part of the time, and always at night.

Frederick Moeris deposed—I shipped as seaman on board the Challenge, and acted as third mate; Capt. Laud was master; I understood the voyage was to be from San Francisco to Hong Kong, or a port of entry in China; I shipped for \$200 for the run and the crew said they shipped at the same rate, and all were paid at San Francisco; previous to the 7th of February the general conduct of the crew, and particularly these defendants, was bad. Smith behaved pretty god, up to the time of the revolt; we left San Francisco said, "let those who are gody, andmen'thrun capp & New Year, Oliver and Clark said this; the crew were often engaged in playing cauds and fox and genee; on one occasion the mate toid Oliver to hand down the jib; he said he would not do so until the men aloft in the maintop came down; and that he was hired for certain duty, and would not work unless all the watch was called; on the 8th of February. Oliver how, overboard some pork which the cook hand giv work unless all the watch was called; on the 8th of Feb-ruary. Oliver hove overboard some pork which the cook had given him; he went to the galley again, and got some more; he hove that over also; he hove a piece of meat into the galley at the cook; the cook came out with a piece of wood; Oliver seized him by the collar, and drew his sheath knife. Smith caught a billet of wood, and came along side the cook; I don't know whether he struck him or not. McKnight took a small knife out of his pocket, and opened the blade, but I did not see him make an offer or not. McKnight took a small knife out of his pocket, and opened the blade, but I did not see him make an offer to use it. Mooney took up a spike, but I did not see him use at; Austin sung out for fair play, Clark hove some pottoes at him: the captain came and asked what the disturbance was about; the cook told him, and he remonstrated with the men; Mooney exclaimed, "I can stand in my show with any man in the ship;" the captain told him he did not care in whose shoes he stood, so as he didn't stand in his. Clark halloced out at the top of his voice, "if you do not go aft, you gray headed old son c! a b—, we will throw you overboard," on another occasion witness heard Clark say, "The first who works I'll munder him;" McKnight said. "I'll knife the first son of — who works until this is settled," witness thinks these threats were made to deter him from working, afterwards LeCoy told the captain the men had deputed him to come aft and say that they wished to go to Hong Kong, as they had shipped to go there, and that they would not work unless he went to Hong Kong, the captain told the mate to call all aft; a few did not come, the captain told the mate to call all aft; a few did not come, the captain told them they had all shipped to go to a port in China, and that Lookong was one hundred miles, or alltitle more, shead of them, he said "the usgo there, as I am only going for orders, and I think then we will go to Hong Kong; but we go into Shanghai I will guarantee to get you all a passage to Hong Kong." Clark said: "We will go to Hong Kong boys, and nowhere else;" the captain said. "It's a very serious thing you are doing; you are taking the ship out of my hands which is muthiny and piracy on the high seas, and I shall give it into the hands of the United States povernment;" smith aid, "we don't want to take the ship out of your hands, which is muthiny and piracy on the high seas, and I shall give it into the hands of the United States povernment; smith aid, we don't want to take the ship out of your hands. We wi mey took up a spike, but I did not see him

Superior Court—Special Term.

Decisions —Present, Hon. Judge Sandford.

Juni 26.—Thomas D. Archibald vs. The Union Mutual
Instrume Company of Philadelphia—Motion denied, with
616 costs. \$10 costs.

By Hon. Judge Duer.

Stephen Johnson, \$c., vs. Exra A Marshall.—Motion for new trial denied, with costs.

John Cochran vs. Clinton Recorrelt.—Motion for new trial denied, with costs: exceptions overruled.

John Driscoll vs. Patrick McElroy.—Demurrer to first part of complaint overruled, to second allowed; no costs to other party.

part of companit overruled, to second allowed; no coses to either party

Samuel H Carlin vs. Lewis G. Hansen—Motion for new trial denied, with costs.

Josiah Richards vs. William O'Brien and others.—Demurrar to complaint allowed; plaintiff permitted to amend.

William Koin., Adm., 4c., vs. Clinton G. Bird.—Demurrar to answer overfuled, with costs; judgment for defend-

Thomas Mulvehal vs. James Millevard .- Motion for new

trial denied, with costs

James E. Coulier vs. J. Selby West.—Motion for injunction denied, without costs; undertaking to be deliver-

Henry Jeralemon, &c., vs. Lewis J. Cohen.—Motion to strike out certain parts of complaint and render others more definite and certain; some exceptions allowed, oth-

more definite and certain; some exceptions allowed, others rejected; no costs.

James Prentiss ads. Southern Life Insurance Company.—

Motion to furnish a further and more detailed bill of particulars granted, unless the President or other officers of the company shall, within four days, file and serve an affidavit that there are no books documents, or papers in his possession, or under his control, or of any other officers of the company, from which a more full and definite statement could be furnished.

Thomas R. Dickson Sec. 18. Peter Gilsey.—Motion denied upon merits, with \$10 costs.

Havatio Freeman vs. Jonathen H. Green.—Motion for injunction denied; costs to abide event.

George F. Wellman vs. Won and Jas. D. Leavenworth.—Motion to discharge defendant from arrest granted, costs to abide event.

to abode event.

Ignore Zeigler vs. Agnes Zeigler - Motion to strike out
portions of completant granted in part, no costs

Certy.—Order modified.

Robert Goelet vs. Edward M. Coudrey.—Julgment at the special term affirmed, with costs.

Leace L. Pinckney vs. William Hogadorn.—Judgment at the special term affirmed, with costs.

D. Remdolph Marten, President. 4c., of Ocean Bank, vs. Wilmot, Williams, 4c.—Judgment for the plaintiff on the variety. verdict.

Isaac Jones and others adam. James Mason, adsm., &c.-

Isaa Jones and others adem. James Mason, adsm., 4c.—
Re-argument ordered.
Cornelius W. Thomas. 4c. vs. John Mc Intosh and others.—
Judgment at the special term reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide the event of the suit.
Benjamin H. Benjamia vs. William Taylor.—New trial
ordered defendants. Costs to abide the event of the suit.
Herman Huttemier vs. Benjamin Albro.—New trial ordered. Costs to abide the event of the suit.
John T. Parish vs. John B. Carrolt.—Judgment at the
special term reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to
abide the event of the suit.
Robert H. McCurgly vs. Henry W. Hicks.—Judgment at
the special term affirmed, with costs.

Peter Murray vs. Barstell Smith, 4c.—Re-argument erdered.

dered.

Charles T. Shelton vs. John J. V. Westerselt. sheriff.—
Judgment modified to the sum of \$1,400, with interest from April 2, 1850, without costs to either party on the appeal.

Wil.iam Bartlett vs Thomas Carnley, sheriff, &c.—Now trial ordered. Costs to abide the event of the suit. with trial ordered. Costs to abide the event of the suit, with leave to plaintiff to amend his reply on his stipulations, &c. and to defendant to amend answer.

George C. Satterlee vs. Robert Jones. impld., Ge.,—Now trial granted. Costs to abide the event of the suit.

Supreme Court .- Special Term. Supreme Court.—Special Term.

THE RULES OF PRACTICE—NOTICE TO THE BAR.
JUNE 26.—Judge Roosevet reminded the bar that a
general convocation of the Judges of the Supreme Court
of the State, and of the Superior Court and Common
Pleas of this city, would be held at Albany in August
next, to revise the Rules of Practice, and remarked that
he, and he supposed that the other Judge, would be happy
to receive from members of the bar, at any time before
the 1st of August, such suggestions of alterations in or additions to the rules, as might seem to them needful to avoid
some of the uncertainties and difficulties attending the
precent practice. The Judge particularly remarked upon
the necessity of providing a more simple and definite
practice in special proceedings relative to real estate, to
remove the embarrassments to title created by the present want of uniformity in those proceedings.

June 28.—Passing Counterfeit Coin—James Golden, men of color, was arrested for pressing two counterfeit half dollars on Alexander Wall, at his eating house in Church street. Held for examination.

Larreny on the High Seas.—A man named North, steward of the American ship Winfield Scott, was arrested on a charge of larceny, stealing \$110 in gold, the property of Edward Hanson, a passenger.

Police Intelligence.

Edward Hanson, a passenger.

Police Intelligence.
Before Justice Stewart.

FORGERIES OF GOVERNMENT PENNSIONS, &C.—TWO
MORE ARRESTS MADE.

The developements made by the arrests of several Land
Warrant speculators, who are charged by the government
officers at Washington, with getting up forged and fradulent documents, for the purpose of defrauding the general
government out of large sums of money has created a
considerable fluttering among the land warrant dealers
in this particular class of cases. The hearing in these
arrests was to have been commenced yeterday, but was
further postponed in consequence of Commissioner
Brigham being engaged on other business. On Saturday
last, Mr Latson, and Mr. Heath, the government agent,
proceeded to Newark, N. J., and there, with the aid of
Constable Southard, took into custody a Dr. James Elniott,
who stands charged with being a party to the fradulent
pension claim of Nusan Walter. The case was heard before Mr. Tuttle, a U. S. Commissioner, who, on the facts
presented, which charge that Dr. Elliott took two persons before Squtre Wilcox, of Newark, as true and respectable witnesses, as set forth in the said claim, who
were duly sworn; when in fact the two persons thus iniroduced and sworn were false and fraudulent. The
Commissioner, on the facts, held Dr. Elliott to ball in the
sum of \$5,000 to answer the charge. In this city yesterday afternoon, assistant Captain Taff arrested a man
named Rufus Claggett, a land broker, doing business at
No. 36 Wall street, charged with being a party concerned
in these stupendous frauds. The charge, at present, is
set forth that, on the 10th of September, 1849, one George
H. Sealey, of No 60 Broadway, swears that be was present and was a party to the purchase of a land warrant in
favor of Margaret Carlin, by H. P. Rowan, who bought
the same from Rufus Claggett for the sum of \$125.

It seems that in this case, two wives made their claims
for the land warrant. Margaret Carlin alleges she was
married to the deceased in New York, a

Charge of Stealing a Horse and Cort - Michael Fanning was yesterday arrested on a charge of stealing a horse and cart, valued at \$250, the property of Wm. P. Woodcock, No. 85 Fast Twenty-eighth street. The horse had been fastened at Tompkins market, from which piace the accused stole him and drove off, but was pursued, arrested and committed to prison for trial.

Charge of Passing Counterfeit Money.—A man named Michl, Gray, residing at 376 Nighth street, yesterday appeared before Justice Weish, and made complaint against Thos. Waters, a baker, doing business at No. 380 Ninth street, charging him with passing to complainant, a counterfeit \$21bill on the Farmers' Bank of Bridgeport Conn.; also, a \$3 bill on Clark's banking house, at Burlington, lowalt is seens from the affidavit of Mr. Gray, that on Wednesday last he went to the store of Waters, and bought a lost of bread for which he offered in payment, a \$6 bill, and received in change a \$5 bill, also, a \$1, and the balance in silver coin. The \$3 bill was a kind of draft on E W Clark, Brother's Co. Burlington, lowa Mr. Gray, on the following day, went again to the same store, purchased some more bread, and in payment gave the \$3 bill in question, and received in change the \$2 bill, on the Farmers Bank, which bill has been pronounced a forecy. The bill was returned to Waters, who refused to receive it back again; hence the complaint was made, Justice Welsh, on the facts, held the accused to ball, in the sum of \$300, to answer the charge.

Theatrical and Musical.

Theatrical and Tusical.

Bowers Theatrix.—Lola Montes appears again this evening in the piny called "Lola Montes in Bavaria," and in order that the performances may terminate at a convenient hour, there will be no other piece but the one above manned. Nearly all the leading artists of the Bowery appear in it—Mesers Stevens, Leffingwell, Goodall, Mrs. Grattan, and Lola Montes. The house was crowded in every department last evening.

Broadway Theatrix.—The celebrated drama called "Shandy Maguire." will commence the entertainments. Barney Williams appearing as Shandy, with the song of "My Heart's in Oid Irland." This piece will be followed by the Yankee comedy entitled "It's the Custom of the Country," in which Mrs. Williams, an actress of great celebrity, will personate the character of Melissa, in which the keeps the audience in roars of laughter. All will close with the "Limerick Boy."

Nime's Gamen.—The French and Spanish dancers who are se generally admired give another of their fiscinstilly performances this scening. The amusements commence with the connedy of "Naval Engagements." This will be acceeded by the Paa de Foies, a grand Pas de Deux, by Mile Pougandand M. Mege and the Spanish dance of La Cachuse by Sencita Stot. In the second part the Pas de Benx, Dulkae des Fees, and La Manola, with a grand fance by sill the dancers.

National Testarar —N. B. Clarke new drama, called "Rebels and Tories." still continues to attract large audiences, and will be likely to do so for some time. Mr. W. G. Jones N. B. Clarke, and Mrs. F. Nichols, sustain the principal parts. The security is very good and the acting throughout very creditable Mr. N. B. Yates will appear in a comic dance, and the entertainments will close with the "Negro Astrologer."

Castle Gardes, —The beautiful ballet of "Catarina." which is admired by all who have seen it will again be performed this evening. There is one dance in this piece which is in itself worth the price of admission, and that is "La Marola." in which Caroline and Adelaide display

Aron Place Open. House—This being announced as positively the last week of the exhibition of bonnetti surprising troups of frained animals, those who have no seen them should by all means do so, as their evolutions on the tight rope, and other exercises, are really worth seeing.

AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The popular drama, entitled the "Old Guard." and the amusing force of "His Last Legs." are to be performed at the Museum this afternoon; and the domestic drama, styled the "Village Phantom," in which Messrs C. W. Clarke, Hadaway, and Miss Mestayer, will sustain the leading characters, will be given in the creating.

the evening.

CHRISTY'S OFERA HOUSE.—Another very attractive selection of songs, dances, instrumental pieces and bur-lesques are announced for this evening, by Christy's po-pular band of minstress.

Wood's Misseria.—This favorite company of negre-performers have provided a very fine programme for this explains. Their entertainments continue to give general satisfaction. RAILROAD OPENING .- The opening of the Balti-

more and Ohio Railroad to Fairmont was celebrated on The day had, by a feative excursion of the efficers of the company the engineers of the road, the members of both branches of the Baitimore City Council, and several offi-cers of the State and federal governments. Fairmont is situated on the banks of the Monongaheia river

The Presentment by the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury, in the discharge of their duty, have visited and examined the various institutions of the city; and, while they have seen much that is worthy of commendation in the cleanliness, good order and apparent good management everywhere observable, yet some things were noticed which require the attention of our city authorities, and a remedy abould be at once provided.

Of these, one very serious evil is the want of sufficient room in all our city prisons.

The law of the State regulating houses of detention requires that the detained should be kept separate from each other—though it will appear quite manifest that this is impossible in the present arrangement of our city and district prisons.

In the city prison there are only 130 cells, while the number of prisoners averages at least 230, and often reaching 320.

The evil growing out of this must be apparent to every one. If all the prisoners were old offenders. Chief Justice Onkley, and Hon Judges fland ford. Duer, Campbell, and Bosworth. —DECISIONS — Charles Gould vs. Justice J. Mc-

In the city prison there are only 139 cells, while the number of prisoners averages at least 230, and often reaching 320.

The evil growing out of this must be apparent to every one. If all the prisoners were old offenders, and all alike guilty, the evil would be a great one; but it is evidently much increased, when we consider that many of those confined are insprisoned for the first time, and are proven innocent of the charge against them, when put upon trial.

The whole number of commitments during the year 1851, was.

Of this number were natives.

16,891

Torrigners.

16,891

Torrigners.

16,891

Torrigners.

16,891

Torrigners.

19,453

Nearly one half of those charged with petty offences against person and property were under twenty one years of age—a class péculiarly susceptible to the deletorious influences of associating with old and hardened offenders.

No distinction can now be made based upon the youth and innocence or guilt, and age of the parties; noither are there means of separating persons already tried and sentenced from those that are notthough it would appear to every one that these two classes should not associate together.

No place is provided for the detention of male witnesses, except such cells as are occupied by nurderers, burglars, and felons of the worst description.

The number of witnesses during the year has

murderers, burglars, and felons of the worst description.

The number of witnesses during the year has been more than three times as large as that reported for the preceding year.

It is certainly criminal in itself, and very impolitic, jo edufine these innocent witnesses with such hards of effenders, partaking with them the same food, the same cell, and the same bed—the effect must be fatal to the moral health of such witnesses—many of whom come forth adapts in crime—and our city suffers in an increased number of criminals.

The above remarks apply in an equal degree to the district prisons of Jefferson and Essex markets.

The jury would recommend the immediate removal of the Sixth Ward station house to some other location more convenient for it, thereby giving up the room now occupied by it to prison purposes, thus giving increased accommodations to the City Prison, and remedying, in some degree, the evil complained off.

The spirit of rowdyism, and dispersard of laws, and

The spirit of rowdyism, and disregard of laws, appears to be steadily increasing in our city and its suburbs, leading to the commission of the most daring crimes against life and property, which should fill every citizen with consternation and alarm; and we would call loudly upon our authorities to apply some speedy and efficient remedy.

Time was when we could, with just pride, say that we were a law-keeping and a law-abiding people; but that day seems to be passing away, and our city is becoming notorious among the worst cities of the country.

is becoming notorious among the worst cities of the country.

Looking at the statistics of the City Prison, for the year 1851, we find that the most frightful cause of crime is the prevalence of intemperance. Ninetenths of the commitments for the year were of intemperate persons, and of the remaining tenth we are assured, on good authority, a large portion can be traced to the same cause.

For the suppression of these evils we call upon our city authorities to do their duty faithfully and fearlessly, to enforce rigidly the laws now upon our statute books.

If these laws were executed in their true spirit, we think a great improvement would soon be manifest; and that they are not thus executed, we believe to be the great cause of the continually increasing tide of crime that is rolling in upon us.

If it is found that our present laws are not stringent enough, make them more so; but whatever laws we do have, let them be properly enforced.

Every good citizen is personally interested in this matter; and we ask all such to give us the second

Every good citizen is personally interested matter; and we ask all such to give us their lieving that they will heartily sustain our

matter; and we ask all such to give us the read believing that they will heartily sustain our contities in a reform so greatly needed.

The jury would also present, the crying of newspapers on Sundays by newsboys as a great annoyance, disturbing the quiet of the day, and training
up candidates for the House of Refuge and the Penitentiary, requesting our authorities to adopt some
measures for the suppression of this grawing evil.

The jury would also present as a very serious evil,
the long continued practice of driving cattle through
the streets at all hours. A practice which has
caus d so many injuries and loss of human life, cannet, in our opinion, be defended upon any ground of
right or expediency. We would enrestly ask the
passage of some law, restraining or putting an end
to this custom, so that the lives and limbs of our
fellow-citizes may be safe from such unnecessary
GRAND JURY HOWE. Foreman

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

ATTIMET TO COMMIT SUICIDE BY TAKING LAUDANTM.—
OFFICING PRINT SUICIDE BY TAKING LAUDANTM.

IS SUILING WORTHOOD TO BE A SUICIDE BY THE SUICIDE BY received by Judge Greenwood from Dr. Berry, liamaburg informang him of the circumstance her stating that the was in a very precarious of Her recovery is doubtful.

Interesting from Texas.

her stating that the was in a very precations condition. Her recovery is doubtful.

Interesting from Texas.

The Rio Bears a rapper published at Brownsville, Texas, of the 9th instant, contains information of the murder of several Americans on the Mexican frontier. A Mr. Remmington, a citizen of Brownsville, was murdered on the 5th instant, as follows—On Saturday last our fellow townsman, Dr. Sutherhout, while on a journey to Edinburg learned that the Mexicans and Indians had been over again and Killed a Mr. Remmington, a sattler on the river. Proceeding on to the boules of Dr. Rhodes, about fifty miles from Econssisting of about 17 Indians and Mexicaes, had passed but a short time before, one of them having on the ciothes of Mr. Remmington, and was riding a borse, which Dr. R. recognized by the equipments. The party had stopped and threatened that if they should find out that he had any thing to do with the gringos, they would serve him in the same way. Dr. Sutheriand learned also, a little further on, that five more persons had been killed and there bodies thrown into a lake called Agua Negra. No one could tell who they were, but their bodies that be no seen that morning. He then concluded to go on to the lists which was but a little way shead, and see if the could recognise the bodies. Preceding on until he came is sight of the lake, he became convinced by certain movements in the bushes, that he had already gone too for. Rhodes, from whence he came to Brownsville. Here a meeting of the citizens was immediately called by the ringing of belis through the streets. Dr. Sutherhand came forward and made the statement, as nearly as we can recollect as we have given it above. The meeting was then addressed by Judge offinised, who said that active measures should be immediately set on foot to find on the truth of the statement which he thought ought to be at the carlinat moment lab before the executive of our state. A cerminate moment which he thought ought to be at the carlinat moment had been done by a bend of mis

which the general government so us justiy withholds from us.

Resolved. That a company of at least twenty-five men be raised, to go to the Asma Negra and Ranch-Rosenia, to secretion the precise state of offairs in regard to the murders mentioned in the preamble to these resolutions, and the number and names of these recently killed, and report the same to a future meeting.

Resolved. That, if the renorts grove to be true, the bodies he recovered if possible, and buried.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Governor, and that the Rio Rivae and dimerican Flag be requested to publish the same.

[From the New Orleans Crescent, June 21.]

by the strival of the steamship James L. Day, Captain Taibot, and rich by the Yecht, we have Galveston dates as the loth instant. We make up our usual summary.

The choices has not entirely disappeared from some parts of Western fexas. Some of the newly arrived the man emigrants have been attacked and side, two after reaching their decitiation in the upper country, and others have suffered a shaller fate at followed and other points on the coast. The Indianols Bulletin, of the 19th pastant, are that at tent piace the decay the

having been no new case for several days, and no dead from it for about twelve days. Among the German pop-nation there were still cases, some of which had prove latel. Mr. Marchall, an American traveller, but ats tied.

lied.
The Indianola Builetin sets down the number of ve-

falsi. Mr. Marshall, an American traveller, had also died.

The Indianola Bulletin sets down the number of vessels (chiefly schooners and brigs) engaged in the trade between Indianola and New York at firteen. This is further evidence of the great increase of trade between the State and the Northern ports.

A correspondent of the Galveston Journal, writing from San Antonio learners from Lieutenant C. H. Tyler, of the Second United States Bragoons, that on the first instant Lieutenant Hawes of the Second Dragoons, with a party of lifteen men, had a skirmish with a maranding band of Camanches, who had been perpetrating outrages on the road between Fort Inge and four Duncan. The Indiane were discovered at a distance of about a mile or more, and the pursuit, which lasted an hour, was necessarily conducted at great dandvantages. Lieutenant Hawes succeeded, however, in shooting two and recovering thirty-eight animals had four captive children. The children stated that their father and eider bother and sister were murdered by them three days before. Lieut, Benman reports that he crossed several trails between the Nuccess and the Rio Grande. The same correspondent, writing from the same place, states that while some laborers were digging a ditch for a fence in the Aramo, in San Antonio recentify, they come suddenly on several pieces of ordinance, since which time thirteen cannots have airready been recovered from their hiding place, four of which are copper pieces, and nine iron pieces, from one to twenty-four pounders, all spiked, and the trundoza and knobs of the cascables broken off. An old Mexican woman says they were buried there by the brave men under the command of the noble Travis, Bowie, and Orockett, at the seige of the Alamo, in 1839.

The Nuccess Falley speaks of the brisk business appearance of Corpus Christi since the Fair. It says, new buildings, of a nest and substantial character, are being erected, and the town is rapidly increasing in population. The same paper states that the Corpus Christi Navigatio

same paper states that the Corpus Christi Navigation company has been fully organized, and Capt. F. Britton elected President. So soon as the survey of the route has been made, books will be opened for subscription to the Corpus Christi stock.

The dalveston New has the following:

Large as was the influx of new settlers last fall and winter, the indications are that it will be much greater this year. The abundant crop this season will be one great inducement. We know several farmers who have planted core altogether this year, by instructions from their friends in the older States, who intend coming to Texas this fall, with their negroes and families

Our State has been visited by many intelligent and exterprising planters, last winter and spring, who have become fully satisfied that their laber and capital will yield them nouch better returns in Texas than where they now reside, and many of these have purchased lands here which they purpose occupying this year, while rumerous others are only waiting for opportunities to dispose of their present possessions, in order to be able to move to Texas.

From the lite Grande there are fresh rumors of Indian and Mexican outrages.

The Ro Brave, of the 9th inst. says:—Considerable excitement has been caused in Matamoras in consequence of the refusal of the present acting Governor to surrender his office to the new incumbent who has been chosen by the people. An article published from the Gemo office holding up the present Governor. Jesus Cardenas, in no very enviable position, and the result was the arrest and imprisonment of the enditor of that paper. About forty other arrests were made for the same thing, but the Flag says, "just in time to save the whole of Matamoras from being imprisoned."

The American Flag of the 12th, after giving an account of the return of the party from Agua Negra, says.—A letter has been received by Mrs. Neade this morning, from her husband on his farm some short distances above this place, stating that a camp of some seventy men had set thems

The Late Storm at the East.

The Eastern papers contain long accounts of the Jamsge done by the storm on Tuesday

[From the Springfield Republican, June 24.]

The storm or rather succession of storms, on Tuesday, were the most severe yet experienced this senson. A large amount of rain tell, going far to compensate for the quite contons irrought of the past six weeks. The lightning was quite vivid, and we shall probably learn of many cases of its striking. A barn of Mr. Allen, of Brockfield. Worrester county, was fired and destroyed. A telegraph pole in Brinnfield was shivered to pices. In Someraville (Somers) Ct., a tobacco shed was struck, and four nerson sheetering themselves under it, were stunned. One of theth, a son of Lorin Gowdy, was somewhat injured. Apparently internsity The same village was visited about 5:1 P. M., with a terrific shower of ball. It came flows through seal-lasted but sigm ments, but spread crops of corn and type, and garden vegetance, were rously damaged. It is estimated that about balf of the rys is lost. The ball stones were quite large, the smallest the size of a wainut and rising to the biguess of a man's first, the irregular mass of ice, formed of smaller pieces frozen tegether, was picked up, which measured nine inches in circumference. Near one hundred pears of glass were destroyed in the bouse of Alpheus Billings.

The parisk of Skithco, the mat part of Enfield Connectical was very similarly visited and devastated. The stones that fell there were nearly as large as hen's eggs, and the force with which they fell may be gashered from the fact, that a brother of A. S. & A. G. Frase, of this city, white gallings up boards to protect the windows, had one of alls hands so disabled by their petting it, that he

and the force with which they fell may be gathered from the fact, that a brother of A & A A G Fease, of this city, while palling up beards to protect the windows, had one of alls hands so disabled by their petting it, that he was obliged to suspend work and was unable to use it the next day. At Broad Brook (Windsor), Connecticut, we icam for the that the hali fell with devastating fury. It will be remembered that a similarly severe lesil storm visited the same region last August. It then destroyed a vast amount of tobacco, which now is not far enough advances to be much injured.

Some hall fell in this immediate vicinity, and also at Hartford, on Tuesday afternoon. Hall also fell more several in pertions of Becket. Middlefield, and Chester, in this and Hamp hire counties. In the latter town, the houses of Samuel Bell, James Quigley, and Mr. Ganawell, each lost from forty to sixty panes of giass. The hall stones were very large, and did much damage to the crops. Mr. West, of Middlefield, picking up on stone that was seven lackes in circumference.

The storm was very severe east of here. During the shower, the Unitarian meeting house in Cohasset was struck by lightning and set on fire, but was soon extinguished. Mr. Boardman's barn, in Melrose, was struck, though not much tojured. J. E. Hall's house in Somerville, who struck and his mother stunned, but no other damage done. The depot at the Greanwood station, in South Reading, was attuck and some of the timbers compactly shuttered. A barn in Danvers was struck, and set on line.

The house of a Mr. Woods, in Neponset, was struck, and set on line.

paciety shattesed. A barn in Danvers was struck, and set on fire.

The house of a Mr. Woods, in Neponset, was struck, the chimoney shattered, and a servant girl throwal through an open door and severely stumed. E. Speac, Jr. 's house, in East Cambridge, was struck and considerable change done. The house of a Mr. Jones, In Andover, was struck but not much injured. The Flichburg Railroed bridge, over the Shirley river, 150 feet long, was struck, and entirely consumed by fire, so that the passage of the cars is rendered impossible. A barn in Manchester, N.H., was struck, and two house instantly killed. Mr. Farrer's barn, in Northboro, was struck, set on fire, and destroyed with all its contents. Isaas Davies house in the same town was struck, and slightly damaged. Ira thrown shouse, in licitio, was struck and thirty-two panes of glass broken. Andrew Larking's home in Reverty, was struck, the bearing playing all manner of pranks, but burding no one. The extensive mill of the Greenwood Manufacturing to, in Now Hartford, had 1 500 panes of glass broken, by the bail. The barn of Wm. S. White, in Hartrord, was circuck by lightangs.

[From the Hartford Courant, 24th inst.]

In Wolcottville, Mr. William Leech was killed by the Eighting white stilling in his wagen. Another man, who was walking by the side of the wagon was prostrated, but not killed. Mr. Leech was a butther by trade and had been a resident of Wolcottville, for ten years.

In Enferical likewise, the bail was every. In several houses, almost every pane of glass was broken. The hall stones were flat and circular.

In this city the barn of Whitiam S. White, in Wadsworth street, was struck by lightining, but was not much injured. A fence mean by was prestrated. A tree on Dutch Point was completely shattered and the lightning left traces of its descent on smoother in Talcott street, and still another in the north burying ground.

In Newington the barn of Mr. Rebert Rockwell was struck and consolderably injured, and a very valuable hore hilled. We gather the foll n fire.
The house of a Mr Woods, in Neponset, was struck.

a neither They however recovered.

We gather the following additional particulars from the Towar—
"In Manchester, about eight miles east of the city, a locomocive and a train of gravel-cars were standing on the track of the Hastford. Providence and Fisikill ratical, The conductor and about twenty five Irish labouers had got under the cars for shaker from the rain, when a fach of lightning strucks forces near by, shivering it to atoms for some rods, and prostrating every man under the cars. The engineer and the fireman, who were steading on the engine felt a foreible sheek, and the conductor, who was beneath the cars, was remerred incassible of exertion for nearly a quarter of an hour. The labouers who had sought shelter under the cars, were also a good deal affected by the shock and on recovering themselves, took to their heels, and gained an oppulet as a nore safe place of shelter.

In Sumra, about twenty miles northeast of this city, the worst part of the sterm was the hall. This felt in entrinous quantities and in some cases the stens were large as a man a fat. The damage by broken shootwas &c. is upwards of \$100. Horses and castile were pelled accordy and much injury must have been cone to the crops.

The Wool. Chop—The mip of wool in the Western States this year, it is estimated will exceed that of 1831 about these per cent. In Ohio alone, the city will be about 14 or 066 of pounds. Australia has herestoiced teen a great wool-growing country, and has a shipmout. have been made anumally to Great British.

Interview between Mr. Webster and Mississipps Delegates to the Open emiden (From the National Intelligencer, June 22.)
A portion of the wing delegation of Mississippi to late Baltimore Convention, some ten in number, accepanied by the Hon. Walker Brooks, and several of gentlemen from the same State, not delegates called Wednesday last, to pay their respects to the distinguised Secretary of State, at his private rusidence. The degation was received in the most cordial and friendly maner by Mr. Webster, and the interview was of a most iterating character.

Cen. States commenced by assuring Mr. Webster of the

was present :—

Gen. Status commenced by assuring Mr. Webster of the unbounded admiration and respect which was cherished by the whigs of the South generally, but sepecially by twose of the State they represented for his exaited talents and sminent public services. He but gave expression he said, to what he believed to be the universal sentiment of every Union-loving citizen of the South, when as the organ of his fellow-delegates, he tendered to the great champion of the measures of pacification, which had given place and perpetuity to the Union, their warm, extuest, and sincere tranks for the powerful and efficient as the rendered in establishing them as the settled policy of the country. The people of the South felt that to him, as much as to any man living they were indebted for haring been relieved from all the terrible disasters that would inevitably have followed the threatened disasters that would never the second of the second to asstain the policy and principles of an administration attituents, and casting their votes in convention for the present executive, had been actuated by a sincere deduction asstain the policy and principles of an administration for the most powerful and distinguished supporters. He desired it should be known as part of the history of the late flattimer for its purity and wisdom, and of which the general part of the history of the late flattimer Convention, that nine touths of the Southern delegates were willing may anxious, at any time after it because apparent that the present patriotic chief megistrate could not concentrate sufficient strongth to source the form pursuing this course by the fear that in treating up th

feeling of price in the heart of any man who was its recipion.

Mr. Weiseles responded to Gen. Starke in a few brief and eloquent remarks. He thanked the delegation from Mississippi, whom he would be proud hereafter to number among his friends, for the kindness and consideration that had prompted their visit. He had no complaints to make against the action of the convention, as he felt that he probably of all others, under the circumstances, was least competent to decide upon the wisdom of that action. Mississippi, whom he will be a subjected to the convention in spired him with nevery deep regret, so far as he was personally concerned; but the disappointment which some of his friends, who had taken a warm interest in his behalf had been subjected to, had, he confessed, affected him deeply. He understood and appreciated fully the difficulties this surrounded the Southern delegates in the convention, and assured them that he cherished not a single unkind feeling for not having been honored with their votes. He regreted that their policy had been necessary, only because it would write a false chapter in the history of the country. By the record, it appeared that in all the numerous ballotings, the Southern delegates had failed be cost their votes for him, even after the hope of success for their favorite candidate had been abandoned; but the causes that prevented them from conting to his support were not on record. He supposed he would be compelled to subnait quietly to this apparent reflection upon his public life; but still knowing the circumstances that influenced them, it did not in the slightest degree affect his favorite are marks with a high culogy upon the character and great conservative principles of the whig party, and urged upon the delegation the necessity for rigidly alhering to them, for upon their maintenance and supremency, he said depended the presperity and perpetuity of our republican government. He concluded by thanking the delegation in the warmest terms for their invitation to visit their S

Reading the Death Warrant to a Condemned Murderer.

[From the Philadelphia Lodger, 25th inst.]
Mr. Wm. Deal, the High Sheriif of the county, having received from Governor Bigler, the warrant for the execution of Matthias Skupinski. (one of the two Polca convicted of the murder of the jeweller boy.) to take place on Friday, the 6th of August, visited the county prison on Wednesday, accompanied by Mr. Miler, his deputy, for the purpose of making known to the condomned man his docum. The Sheriff was accompanied to the cell occurs by Mr. Sheriff was accompanied to the cell occurs by Matthias, by Mr. Freed, the Superintendent of the prison, and the Rev. Mr. Alexander, the moral instructor, and other officers attached to the institution. Although able to converse a little in English, it was with the greatest difficulty that Matthias could be made the understand the object of the Sheriff's visit; yet it was believed, from the emotions exhibited, that he partially emprehanced the purport of the document read to him. The Sheriff performed his part of the painful us is in the Miller of the Sheriff performed his part of the painful us is in the Miller of the sensitiveness exhibited by him. Mis consequence of the Miller of the sensitiveness exhibited by him. Mis consequence of the behalf performed his part of the painful us is in the best possible manner, it was an affecting sight to behold the emotions created by it, as he gradually became aware of the fearful part he was yet the health of the part of the manner of the fearful part he was yet to heaven uttered an ejaculation in the Poisse language, which the bystanders interpreted to mean, and the God above knows it."

his eyes to heaven, uttered an ejaculation in the Poiss inguige, which the bystanders interpreted to noom, "and the God above knows it."

The Sheriff not being perfectly satisfied that the price of the God above knows it."

The Sheriff not being perfectly satisfied that the price some fully comprehended his fate, and junging from some observations made by him that he still believed that ne could not be executed until the third man. Keyaer, was arrested deemed it prudent to make another visit, with some person competent to translate the words of the warrant into Polish and read it to him, and also converse freely with aim upon the subject. In compliance with this design, the same parties met at the prison yesterday morning the flev. Mr. Alexander being accompanied by Mr. Louis Toussig, a Polish geutleman, to act as interpreter. The paper was read to the prisoner in his evaluaguage, but he did not exhibit the same emotion as on the day previous; he, however, persisted in saying that it was unjust to hash him when he did not commit the deed but that Keyser was the guilty man. He reiterated, in the most feeling manner, that his young brother, Balise, was entirely guildless of the murder, and knew mothing of it, either before or after until they were arrested. Although he confesses that he helped to hide the body, and received a portion of the plunder, he inbors under the defusion that this does not constitute him guilty and that he is not legally accountable for it. He tells the same story now that he has repeated on soveral occasions previously that the jeweller boy was at their house on the day before the murder and was told by Keyser that he wanted a watch to make a press at their house on the day before the murder and was told by Keyser that he wanted a watch to make a press at the tell sides or any one cless anything about his doags. Keyser speke to him (Matthias) about his box; that Keyser speke to him (Matthias) about his box; that Keyser speke to him (Matthias) about his box; that keyser speke to him (Matth

The Sheriff and the gentlemen accompanying him, also The Sheriff, and the gentlemen accompanying him also visited litales and informed him of the pending doom of his brother, and also that the executives of the State had not yet determined as to the course to be pursued with regard to himself. The information failed to excite any moneyal emotion, and he only and "Well, if my prother did wrong, and is to die, I can't help it." He does not seem to have the affection for his brother that Matthias has throughout manifested for him. Blaise in his acceptations of innucence, corroborates those of Matthias.

From the account given by the prisoners, it appears that they have a father mother, three sisters and a brother who were living in Poland about two years since, when they last heard from them. They were serving in the Austrian army, but deserted when near Cracow, and comped to France, and from theme came to this country.

They are Caholies by profession, and are attended by a priest who speaks their mother rongue, but as yet, neisher have made any confession, other than that given above. The effects of confinement upon Matthias has rendered him converses in the extreme, and he appears to be worried in his mina; while Blaiss, on the contrary, has improved in condition, and is becoming fat.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY GONE - Maj. Solomon

Another Revolutionary Gone — Maj. Solomon Moulton, of Floyd, expired at his residence in that town yesterday, at the ripe old age of ninety-four years. He held a major's commission in the war of the Revolution, through which he served until, everpowered by numbers, he was taken prisoner on the field of battle at Long Island. His sufferings in the prison at p. and subsequently in the augustions at New York, until exchanged, were severe in the extreme. Maj. Moulton was a highly educated gendlemen, and in all the relations of life another than the subsequently of the second of his acquaintance. He maintained his reason to the last and died with the utmost composure — Utica Observer, 222.

MASONIC JURILER.-One hundred years will have MASONIC SUBLES.—One hundred years will have chaused on the sith of November mext since Gen George Wachington was made a Free and Accepted Mason, in Fredericksburg Lodge in Virginia Several Grand Lodge and Lodge of Tennesses Michigan, terment, and North Carolina, haverecommended to the Masonic fraterrity under the in respective jurisdiction, to observe the 4th day of Northwher mext as a Masonic jublice, Land Grand Lodge of the State of New York will size celebrate the day.